GREAT EXCITEMENT

The Home Rulers Summarily Ejected from the House of Commons-High-handed Proceedings of Gladstone's Government-Michael Davitt Arrested.

LONDON, Feb. 3.-There is still great excitement in parliamentary circles. In the House of Commons this evening Sir Vernon Harcourt, home secretary, replying to Mr. Parnell, said that Mr. Davitt was arrested because his action was considared incompatible with his ticket-of-leave. Mr. Parnell asked what conditions Mr. Davitt had violated. There was no answer to this question. The Irish members shouted "Shame!" and other memhers cheered tremendously. The scene surpassed

The Speaker called upon Mr. Gladstone to move his resolution. Mr. John Dillon rose, but the Speaker refused to hear him. After repeated warning the Speaker "named" Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Gladstone moved his suspension amid enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Order." the Irish members

shouting "Shame!" DILLON EJECTED FROM THE HOUSE.

a lopted by a vote of 395 to 33. Mr. Dillon refused to withdraw from the House, and was forcibly removed by the sergeant-at-arms, and was forcibly removed by the sergeant-at-arms, the sergeant at-arms and was forcible Speaker amid cries of "Shame!"

Home Rulers might carry resistance to an extreme vesterday 180 policemen were stationed in the viby theorder of the Speaker, amid cries of "Shame!" by the Irish members. Mr. Mitchell Henry (Home Ruler) and Mr. Callan

(Liberal) gave notice of further amendments to

Mr. Gladstone's resolution. Mr. Cowan (Radical) gave notice of a motion deprecating the use of Mr. Gladstone's resolution to

curtail the liberties of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Cowen (Radical), said that it was due to the House and to the Speaker that his (Mr. Gladstone's) action of yesterday should be discussed as early as possible, but that the House cannot give a motion on the subject

priority over the obstruction resolutions on the proaction bill. The remarks of the premier were greeted with loud cheers. Mr. A. M. Sullivan announced that he withdrew his motion relative to the Speaker, as he refused to be a party to a farce. Mr. Sullivan protested against Mr. Dillon's forcible removal as an act of

violence and illegality. The Speaker pointed out the fact that Mr. Dillon and defied the Chair.

Mr. Gladstone rose to address the House. Mr. O'Donoghue (Liberal), member for Tralee, rose to move the adjournment of the House. The Speaker ruled that Mr. Gladstone was in possession of the House.

Mr. Parnell moved that Mr. Gladstone be no The Speaker declared that Mr. Parnell was defying the Chair, and upon his persisting the Speaker

leclared that he was willfully obstructing the progeodings and named him. Mr. Parnell's suspension was moved, but upon the Speaker making an order that the House be cleared for a division, all the Home Rulers refused

PARNELL SUSPENDED. motion to suspend Mr. Parnell was ultitimately voted upon, and resulted in his suspenslon by a vote of 405 to 7, the Home Rulers not voting. Mr. Parnell declining to withdraw, he was forcibly removed from the House by the sergeant-

to leave the House.

at arms and five other officers, the Home Rulers paying their hats as he passed out. Mr. Finnigan (Liberal and Nationalist) then persisted in speaking, and was named by the Speaker. It appears that all the Home Rulers will cause themselves to be suspended successively. The force used in Mr. Dillon's case merely consisted in

the sergeant-at-arms taking his arm. At eight o'clock p. m. the motion for the suspension of Mr. Finnigan was carried by a vote of 405 to 2; the Home Rulers again refused to vote, and the Speaker had their names, numbering twentyseven, taken down,

Their conduct is in accordance with a resolution taken at a meeting held this afternoon to adopt the course recommended by Mr. A. M. Sullivan. that the Irish members should remain in their seats instead of going into the lobbies on division. The motion to suspend the twenty-seven Home

Rulers was carried by a vote of 110 to 6, whereupon they individually declined to leave the House, only yielding to superior force. They were removed singly by the sergeant-at-arms.

After the vote suspending the Home Rulers, Mr. Gladstone rose to move his resolution to prevent enspension, which motion was carried by a vote

Mr. O'Donnell declining to withdraw, he was reto leave the House when the division was taken, Mr. Gladstone then moved his resolution.

Mr. Gladstone referred to the irretrievable waste haverament had drawn largely on the loyal confi- the top of the falls. dence of the opposition. Mr. Gladstone then

a Minister shall declare any motion urgent." Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, said the government was ready to accept the amendment

as an addition to but not as a substitute for any words in the resolution. Sir Stafford Northcote assented, and the amend ment as an amendment was withdrawn, and was moved by Sir William Harcourt as an addition to the resolution.

Mr. Mitchell Henry said the resolution would 30 forth to Ireland and to Europe as an unfair advaniage over the expelled Home Rulers.

Mr. Mitchell Henry moved an adjournment of the debate as a protest against Injustice. Sir Joseph McKenna, Home-Rule member for

longial, seconded the motion. Lord Hartington said he could not admit that there was any validity in an argument founded on the absence of certain members through their own miseonduct. The motion for adjournment was then defeated by a vote of 371 to 28. The first amendment of Sir Stafford Northcote,

having been added to the original resolution, was Sir Siafford Northcote's second amendment that the majority to decide the question of urgency must consist of not less than three hundred mem-

ers, was rejected by a vote of 234 to 150. The government subsequently adopted a slight amendment offered by Sir Staffold Northcote, and Mr. Gladstone's resolution as amended was agreed to. Mr. Gladstone then moved that the dill for the protection of life and property in

Ireland was urgent. The motion was carried and the House adjourned.

Michael Davitt Arrested. LONDON, Feb. 3.-Michael Davitt, the agitator, was arrested here to-day under his "ticket-of-

Davitt was arrested for not reporting himself to the police. Immediately after his arrest, Messrs. | the rules. he was not there. The detectives on arresting Mr. Davitt drove

Kingstown, where the prisoner was placed on board the mail steamer for three and a half percent, bond. London, Messis, Egan, Brennan, and others went to Kingsiown to see him before the tance and would allow no one to see the prisoner except a doctor, who advised him to go to the hospital as soon as he arrived in prison, as he was liable to have an attack of the lungs.

Messrs. Egan and Brennan subsequently succeded in obtaining an interview with Mr. Davitt, who was in good spirits. He expects to go before a magistrate in Bow street to-day (Friday), and then be conveyed to the convict prison at Dartmoor.

The Excitement in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—There is intense excitement all disguise, and gives all whom it may concern to the bill repealing stamp-taxes on bank checks, know it that it will make open war on Land proprietary medicines, matches, playing-cards, and bank deposits. cagues or any other organization through which the Irish people may declare its will. Great crowds are gathered around news-Paper officers. Knots of men are discussing the act, and are speculating as to the next step the government will probably take. People are bold and defaut, but cool and disciplined.

Davitt, it will be remembered, while the British

government was punishing Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, was engaged in the work of arming the people, and while thus employed was arrested in London and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. BRITISH PARLIAMENT. but was afterward pardoned on a "ticket-ofleave," and it is this "ticket-of-leave" that is now forfeited. He was an earnest worker with Parnell

> What the Conservatives Will Do. London, Feb. 3.-The meeting of Conservatives at Lord Beaconsfield's residence to-day, including

in the interests of the Land League.

the whole of the late Cabinet, except Lord Cairns, lasted two hours. Lord Beaconsfield and Sir Stafford Northcote were the principal speakers. It is understood that the final result of the conference is that the Conservatives will give their undivided support to Sir Stafford Northeote's amendments, of which he gave notice yesterday, as will also the members of the fourth party, who at first were inclined to dissent altogether from Mr. Gladstone's resolution dealing with obstruction.

The ex-Premier at the meeting pointed out the great decline in decency and diguity of the House of Commons since the retirement of his Cabinet, and said it was necessary that the Conserva-tives do all in their power to restore the dignity of the Commons by supporting the government as far as they are able in putting down obstruction in The Home Ralers Hold a Meeting.

LONDON, Feb. 4.-The Rome Rulers expelled from the House yesterday held a meeting last night, at which they decided to issue a manifesto to the The motion for the suspension of Mr. Dillon was | Irish people denouncing the conduct of the House, but advising the people to keep within the lines of constitutional action. In expectation that the

> Only Four Hundred Extra Policemen. LONDON, Feb. 4.-The Times says four hundred extra police were on duty near the House of Commons yesterday. The expelled Home Rulers will take their scats in the House of Commons as usual

cinity of the House of Commons.

A Cubinet Session. LONDON, Feb. 3.-There was a hastily-summoned meeting of the cabinet council at three o'clock

MORE DESTRUCTION.

The Valleys of the Pacific Coast Flooded-Loss to Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The rain continues throughout the northern and central portions of the State, extending from the Sierra Nevadas to the Pacific Ocean. The rainfall increases as the storm continues. Dispatches from the mountain counties of El Dorado, Piacer, Nevada, and Sierra state that the thermometer is between 550 and 607. It rained heavily in Shasta to-day, eral cloud-bursts occured in that county, doing considerable damage, but fortunately no lives were lost. In Shasta County this season's rainfall amounts to seven and a half feet. No approximate estimate of the losses there can be made at

The people of Marysville expect to be flooded some time to-night, as both Feather and Yuba ance of the subject and the courtesy due by older Rivers have been rising this afternoon, and the Senators, who claimed to have made up their sion yesterday. As usual, when it became noised termined to assess the bonds and mortgages held by water at six p. m. to-day was only one foot from minds on the question, to younger members, like around that the great New York Senator had the the top of the levee. Dispatches from Sierra County say both North and South Forks of the Yuba River have been unprecedentedly high for the calendar (until half-past one o'clock) in advocacy fortably filled by an attentive and admiring bonds and mortgages of only about two and a half the recent election, with the following result: For York Herald Cleveland correspondent's article of past twenty-four hours, and the freshet will reach

Feather River some time to-night The situation at Sacramento is critical, and tomorrow may see that place under water. American River is rising fast and Sacramento River slowly, and as the country all around Sacramento City is already under water the immense floods coming from the upper Sacramento, Yuba, and American Rivers will, it is feared, be enough to

overflow the levees that surround that place. A dispatch from Courtland at six p. m. says that section will be overflowed to-night sure. This is the last levee district of any size along the Sacramento River from Colusa down to its mouth that has withstood the waters. It is a rich orchard and vegetable section, and the damage will be immense. Some damage is reported along the upper branches of the San Joaquin River, and the main

It has been raining in the San Joaquin Valley this afternoon, which is expected to raise the river not disposed either to misstate or to somewhat, but no apprehension of a flood is felton shrink from an assertion of the law upon the lower portion of that stream. It has been rain- the power of the President of the Sena'e. ing in San Francisco and vicinity since noon to- Reviewing the question casually as presented by day, et times heavily.

ICE AT NIAGARA,

A Brilliant Scene at the Falls-A Heavy . Break Up.
NIAGARA FALLS, CAN., Feb. 3.—Great quantities distruction, when Mr. O'Donnell moved that Mr. of anchorice came over the falls last night from Cladstone be not heard. Mr. O'Donnell was im- the lakes above and continued to run heavy, mediately named, and Mr. Gladstone moved his crowding its way through the gorge until early morning, when it jammed and formed a temporary ice bridge. It remained stationary until four o'clock this afternoon, when it broke moved with two other Home Rulers who refused up and moved out. The clear, cold weather continues. The thermometer stood 10° below zero this morning. The mercury elevated a little toward noon, and fell back to 40 below zero to-night. . The of time since the commencement of the ses- ice is accumulating, and keeps going and changsion. In regard to his resolution, he stated that the | ing. The ice mounds reach to within a few feet of

Turret and Tower Point on the American side, thoved his resolution. He said he was willing to and Table Rock on the Canada side, for 250 feet accept certain suggestions of the opposi- out into Horseshoe, are completely frozen over, lion. The only way of meeting obstrue- forming two grand sheets of beautifully-shaped tions was to give the House enlarged stalactite, with dark green water, tinged with white, powers to check it. He carnestly appealed to the | foaming and rushing between them, frozen spray, members to support the government and rally to hissing its way to an imposing height, together the performance of a great duty, and not let the with the brilliant background of frozen trees and House degenerate into the laughing-stock of the shrubbery, making the whole an imposing scene. The only main roadway leading from the Prospect Sir Stafford Northcote fully recognized the ne- House to Cedar Island is covered with solid ice six cessity of Mr. Gladstone's resolution. He then feet in thickness. The trains on rallways centermoved the first part of his amendment, viz.: "that | ing here are all moving more or less behind time, but none of them are blockaded.

The Sixteenth Ballot.

HARRISDURG, PA., Feb. 3 .- The sixteenth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day, as follows: Wallace, 78: Oliver, 75; Grow, 50; Phillips, 3: MacVeagh, 3: Schofield, 3: Shiras, 1: Baird, 1: Hewitt, 1; Curtin, 1; Snowden, 1; Agnew, 1. A resolution to take three ballots daily was rejected-130 to 94-and the convention adjourned until to- political character, proceeded to refer to his re-

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

THE post-office has been discontinued at Layton's, Essex County, Virginia. THE national bank notes received for redemption vesterday amounted to \$164 000.

SECRETARY RAMSEY returned to the city yesterday, and was at the War Department. WILLIAM R. CRIDER has been made postmaster at Crider's, Rockingham County, Virginia.

THE Government receipts vesterday were: Inernal revenue, \$384,369.90; customs, \$502,209.74. THE Agricultural Committee completed its work

resterday. An appropriation of \$292,000 will be asked for. THE Hurd tariff resolutions have been carefully laid away for this session. The Ways and Means ee yesterday postponed their considera-

tion for four weeks. SECRETARY SHERMAN left his office yesterday morning with a heavy cold, which threatens to lay

him up for several days. The Treasury Department yesierday purchased Francisco and New Orleans mints. REPRESENTATIVES VAN AERNAM, Valentine,

Thompson, Killinger, Stone, Richardson, and Urner called on the President yesterday. THE House Committee on Commerce completed the river and harbor bill yesterday, and on Monday will endeavor to pass it under suspension of

Egan, Bremean, and Dillon, of the Land League, A DELEGATION of New York druggists were before went to the eastle, and sought to have an inter- the Ways and Means Committee yesterday to urge riew with him, but the police informed them that that committee restant to the ways and granted one year's leave of absence. on proprietary medicines, &c.

ALL of the regular appropriation bills have now went to Kingstown to see him before the been reported by the Appropriations Committee except the sundry civil and the deficiency bills. The former bill will be ready by Tuesday next. THE House Committee on Elections have agreed

SENATOR JOHNSTON yesterday introduced a bill to purchase a bronze statue of Washington, made

from casts of the celebrated Houdon statue in made the bronze statue, wants \$10,000 for it.

The subcommittee on internal revenue of the Ways and Means Committee will to-day report to the full committee favorably the bills taxing alcohol distilled from mash in vinegar factories, and over Ireland at the news of Michael Davitt's arrest, the full committee favorably the bills taxing alco-separated he would favor the resolution. He The government by this act has thrown off all hol distilled from mash in vinegar factories, and moved an amendment in accordance with his

COMMISSIONER RAUM has addressed the following rather suggestive letter to his collectors in the moonshine districts: "Your last quarterly returns of ordnace and ordnance stores for which you are responsible has not been received at this office. You are directed to forward the same immediately. It is expected that hereafter you will forward these returns promptly at the close of each quarter."

TO COUNT THE VOTES day by a vote declined to go into the question of who had the right to count or reject the vote, and

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Another Interesting Discussion in the Senate on the Morgan Resolution-Remarks by Senatora Conkling, Edmunds, and Others-A Diversity of Opinion.

In the Senate yesterday afternoon, on morra of by himself June 15, 1880, declaring that the President of the Senate is not invested by the Constitution of the United States with the right to count the votes of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, so as to determine what votes shall be received and counted or what votes shall be rejected, was taken up. Senator Morgan briefly explained the resolution, adding that he

was prepared to vote upon it. Mr. Edmunds, in opposition to the resolution, hoped it would not be pressed at this time, as it did not touch the real question now in dispute, nor, so far as that was concerned, did it cover one-half or one-third of the whole question involved, which, if any statement was made at all, ought to be em-

braced one way or the other. Mr. Thurman favored action on the resolution without debate, in view of the discussions heretofore had on the subject. Mr. Conkling inquired of Mr. Thurman what was

the object of having an expression on the point Mr. Thurman replied that he was not actuated, as were some of the members of another body, by fears that the Democrats were going to perpetrate some great wrong next week. He felt quite certain there was no such intention, either on their part or on the Republican side. He could not see, however, any good reason why the resolution should not now pass, if it expressed the conviction of a

majority of the Senate. This was all that he desired to say now. Mr. Edmunds said that in order to test the strength of the Senate as to whether at this time, with so much business pending on its calendar, it would go into the discussion of the question presented, he would move to lay the resolution on the table, and upon that motion he asked for the yeas and nays.

jected by a party vote-ayes, 22; noes, 32. Before the debate could proceed further the morning hour expired, and the calendar came up as the order of business. Mr. Morgan asked consent to allow the discus-

A vote being here taken, the motion was re-

sion to be resumed, and, Mr. Edmunds objecting, falling at the rate of nearly one inch an hour. Sev- Mr. Morgan moved to postpone the regular order. The motion was agreed to-ayes, 33; noes, 24; as also the further motion by Mr. Morgan, to resume consideration of the resolution-ayes, 50; noes, 18-a party vote in each instance. Mr. Blair then moved to refer the resolution of

Mr. Morgan to the Committee on the Judiciary, and urged, in support of his motion, the importhimself, who had not had like opportunities.

finished business, the land in severalty bill, as the Mr. Morgan moved to postpone the order until to-morrow. The yeas and nays being demanded, the motion

was agreed to-ayes, 31; noes, 20. Mr. Edmunds then moved to reconsider the vote just taken; but upon being reminded by Mr. Eston that, as he had not voted for the postponement, he was not entitled to make the motion, Mr. Edmunds withdrew his motion.

Mr. Morgan moved to proceed with the consideration of his resolution. Messrs, Hoar, Windom, Booth, and Conkling op posed the motion, as having the effect to displace the pension and appropriation bills and other im-

portant business pending before the Senate. Mr. Conkling, in urging the above reason, remarked that the Republican side was Mr. Morgan's resolution, he expressed his acknowledgments to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] for the very voluminous and satisfactory answer that Senator had given to the inquiry which he (Mr. Conkling) had pat. As to the first feature of the resolution, namely, the right to count, Mr. Conkling held that the President of the Senate was bound by his oath to preserve the certificate inviolate, to bring them into the presence of the two Houses and open them. At that point the Constitution turned its back upon him and spoke to him no longer. After arguing that that officer was merely the agent or organ of the authority from which he derived his functions. Mr. Conkling proceeded to make clear the quasi judicial authority of the two Houses under the Constitution to deter-

mine as to the identity and the other characteristics of the electoral votes. Mr. Edmunds moved an amendment, so as to make the resolution read that "in the opinion of the Senate neither the Senate, nor the Senate and House of Representatives, nor the President of the Senate, is invested by the Constitution with the right to make the count." He thought that as it stood the resolution, being limited merely to the President of the Senate, was but a half declaration; and as there was no law on the subject, and this that the President of the Senate had any such

The amendment was voted down-aves, 18; noes, 28-a party vote. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, did not

Mr. Whyte, remarking that it was always embarrassing to him to differ with his party friends upon a question of a political or quasi cord on the subject, as showing that he had invariably held to the opinion that the duty of the Presithere was a cozus omissus in the Constitution with respect to the exercise of any judicial power in the case of two returns from a State. He urged the duty of Congress to promptly supply the omission, and added that, in voting against the resolution, he would be consistent in his position. He then referred to and commented upon the action of the first Congress in the appointment of Mr. John Langdon as the presiding officer for the purpose of counting the vote, and its subsequent action in sup-

port of his own views. Mr. Conkling, in reply to Mr. Whyte, took issue with that Senator on the point that the count was a ministerial function, appertaining solely to the President of the Senate. He quoted from his own remarks on the electoral commission bill four years ago an interesting exposition of the meaning of the resolution appointing John Langdon President of the Senate for the purpose of counting the vote by which George Washington and John Adams were elected to the Presidency and makes the number of vacancies on the retired list 50,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the San Vice-Presidency, and then referred to and quoted two. Colonel Hunt, who was formerly deputy from the congressional journals of that day, showing the subsequent proceedings connected with that count. The point of his argument was to illustrate the quasi judicial function exercised by the two Houses in all matters pertaining to the count. If the assumption of the Senator Mr. Whytel that the President of the Senate alone could exercise this power was correct, then the tellers appointed by the two Houses to attend that | E. S. Holden, ordered from the Naval Observatory him as spies and interlopers, and the So much of special orders No. 16, January 12, THE Finance Committee of the Senate will take presence of the two Houses themselves was super- 1864, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, the absence of all action by the presiding officer, and from the comments and expositions of a long line of statesmen of all political parties, that the whole history of the Government was in contradiction of the idea that the President of the Senate could decide any of the questions as to the validity to the report of the subcommittee, recommending the payment of \$4,000 to J. Hale Sypher for expenses incurred in contesting his seat in the Fortydecide any other thing on which might hinge the

ascertainment and declaration of a presidential Mr. Ingalis said he believed the President of the Senate had the right to count the votes in the

Mr. Blaine said he thought the resolution would meet the views of both sides of the question if it meet the views of both sides of the question if it would declare who should count or reject the vote. Nobody in the Senate was asserting the exercise of arctic exploring steamer Jeannette, a suitable Nobody in the Senate was asserting the exercise of

the latter remarking that the Senate at the last session had assumed a position upon it in the Mor-

At five o'clock a vote was taken upon agreeing to the resolution, when the result showed 30 ayes to one in the negative-Mr. Whyte-the Republicans (except Mr. Conkling, who voted for the resolution)

abstaining from voting. By direction of the Chair (Mr. Anthony), the roll was again called, pursuant to the rule, to ascertain the presence of a quorum, when forty Senators responded.

Mr. Morgan, the concurrent resolution introduced | Mr. Thurman asked that the names of the Senators not present be taken down. Mr. Blaine. Under what rule? That'is a request I never before heard made in the Senate.

Mr. Thurman said the rules required Sena-

tors to vote or ask, to be excused, when they must state the reasons for their excuse. At this point the indications for a protracted evinced a disposition to continue the obstructive

policy inaugurated early in the day. Mr. Morgan suggested to the Republican side that they relieve the Democrats present from the lows: pairs with absentees, and upon receiving no response to his suggestion moved to adjourn. Agreed to, and at 5:10 the Senate adjourned.

WHITTAKER'S EARS.

Reassembling of the Court-Martial in New York-Nothing New.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3,-After a recess of two weeks the general court-martial appointed by the Presi- sixes." dent for the trial of Cadet J. C. Whittaker reassembled this morning in the Armory building, on Houston and Green streets. In addition to the officers present on convening of the court, Captain Barker, who had recently arrived from the West, also appeared and took his seat. In the court were a large number of spectators, among them two col- extent that we do, he would have the same confiored elergymen-Rev. T. McStewart, pastor of the Sullivan-street M. E. Church, and Rev. F. J. three per cent. that I have expressed. Grimke, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Wash- A large part of our business is that of selling

Major Gardner has written to Mr. William Dowd. he will not designate two or three experts in hand- those qualities in an investment which Governwriting to aid Whittaker's case as against the testi- ment bonds afford. We have taken a great deal of mony of experts who have testified previously, and

who will testify in the new trial. some questions as to the conduct of the trial. The charges and specifications were then read to Cadet | Government bonds hereafter." Whittaker. He was asked what plea he made to these charges and specifications, when he replied in a firm, clear voice, "Not guilty." He appeared very much self-possessed. Cadet Frederick Hodgson, of the first-class,

United States Academy, then testified. Hodgson was cross-examined by ex-Governor Chamberlain, and the court adjourned.

Senator Conkling's Speech. Senator Conkling's speech on the Morgan resolu-

tion denying the right of the Vice-President to count the electoral vote, was the event of the sesfloor there was a rush for the Senate galleries, and weer being so assessed in making up the tax-lists. Mr. Elmunds occupied the time allotted for the before the close of his brief speech they were com-The radical ground he took in support of the main proposition of the resolution and his refusal to follow the lead of the body of the Republicans in their refusal to vote, thus raising the question of a quorum and preventing the disposal of the resolution vesterday, was the subject of much comment at the time and throughout the city last night. It is understood that Mr. Morgan will call up his resolution again to-day, when the Democrats hope to have a sufficient number present to make a quo-

Trade-Mark Begistration. The Commissioner of Patents issued an order yesterday annulling all interference proceedings in trade-mark cases, and directed that the applications for the registration of lawful trade-marks shall mark for smoking tobacco. Their application was claimed the exclusive right to this picture as a trade-mark. After hearing argument the Commissioner decided that Braun & Co. had a right to regispealed to the Secretary, who decided that the Pation of the Commissioner of Patents. This decision radically changes the practice of the office in

regard to the registration of trade-marks, Destructive Fires Yesterday. At Cambridgeport, Mass., yesterday, the First Baptist Church was completely destroyed. Loss

At Marshalltown, Iowa, Sleight's elevator was totally ruined, with 19,009 bushels of corn. Loss \$15,000 At Cleveland, Ohio, Merriam & Mordan's paraf-

fine works. Loss, \$12,000. At Chicago, Independence Hall, known as the Park Theatre. Loss, \$15,000. At East Boston a block of tenement houses owned by Andrew Potter. Loss \$20,000. Twenty six families were thrown out of their homes,

At Paducah, Ky., Relikoff's building. Loss

City Officials Sentenced.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.-In the criminal court this morning, George W. Bishop, ex-city conneilman was but a simple expression of an opinion upon and ex-judge of the orphans' court, and Isaac W. the meaning of the language of the Constitution, Helm, convicted two years ago of having forged he preferred to have a whole declaration. He the signature of Frederick Kelchum, a, minor and could not agree that the Constitution did of itself | half-brother of Helm, upon which \$18,000 of city confer upon Congress any such power any more bonds were fraudulently transferred, were each than he could agree that it warranted the inference | this morning sentenced by Judge Pinkney to five years in the Maryland penitentiary. The city was npelled to restore the amount, with inte Ketchum, as transfers were made by city officers without proper care. Since the conviction, two years ago, Bishop and Helm have been confined in the city jail, awaiting a decision of the court of appeals, to which their case had been taken on exceptions to rulings in the eriminal

Marriage of an Editor.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 3.-John T. Crow, managing editor of the San, and Miss Sue W. Hubard dent of the Senate was a ministerial one, and that | were married on Tuesday, February 1, at Saratoga (the residence of the bride), in Buckingham County, Virginia, by Rev. Mr. Lloyd. The lady is well known in literary circles, being the author of several prize stories and the novel "As Thyself," recently published by Lippincott & Co.

Death of Dr. Diman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3.-Professor J. Lewis Diman, D. D., died this evening, after a brief illness, of malignant crysipelas. He was a Congrega- | per cent. bond." tional pastor in Fall River and Brookline, Mass. in 1864, and was elected professor of history and political economy in Brown University. He was so universally esteemed that his unexpected death

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

causes a deep sensation throughout the city.

or William Winthrop, judge advocate, will act as Judge-Advocato General until a Judge-Advocate-General shall have been appointed and have assumed the duties of his office. The death of Colonel F. E. Hunt, U. S. A., retired,

quartermaster-general, died at Fort Leavenworth. First Lieutenant Frederick E. Phelps, Eighth Cavalry, now at St. Mary's, Ohio, will proceed to Jefferson barracks, Mo., and report to the super-intendent of the mounted recruiting service for temporary duty at that station. Ensign B. A. Fiske, ordered to examination for promotion. Chief Engineer F. C. Dade, ordered

mustered in as captain Company M, Second Maine

Cavairy. The headquarters of the Second United States Artillery having been established at Washington Arsenal, the General of the Army has directed that

vices from New Bedford, Mass., containing assurances that, in the event of a decision in favor of the right which the resolution proposed to deny.

Mr. Ingalls' amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Thurman replied to Mr. Blaine, the former stating that the Senate had to-

THREE PER CENT.

ENOUGH TO FLOAT OUR BONDS

In the Financial Markets of the World-Views of an Eminent Banker on the Subject-Length of Option a Secondary Consideration.

Mr. A. S. Hatch, of the firm of Fiske & Hatch, bankers, New York, is a guest at the Riggs House. Knowing the firm of which this gentleman is a member to be the largest dealers in Government securities in the country, and Mr. Hatch to be one of the clearest-headed and best-informed men on the subject of Government loans to be found in Washington, a representative of THE REPUBLIcan concluded to take advantage of his presence session were very apparent, as the minority in the city to obtain his views on the pending funding bill. With this end in view THE REPUB-LICAN sought Mr. Hatch at his hotel, was courteously received, and proceeded to business as fol-

"I understand that you are of the opinion that a three per cent. funding loan could be nogotiated

"I have no doubt whatever of the ability of the Government to negotiate a loan at three per cent., and think that there is no necessity for Congress to authorize any higher rate to secure the successful and prompt funding of the maturing fives and

"The Secretary of the Treasury seems to enter-

tain a different opinion." "I think the Secretary's anxiety to secure the success of a funding loan renders him over-timid on the subject; but I believe that if he came in contact with investors as constantly and to the same dence in the ability of the Government to fund at Government bonds to investors, large and small, capitalists, institutions, &c., and we are in con- privilege." president of the Bank of North America, asking if stant communication with those who are seeking pains during the past few months to ascertain their views on the subject, and have found an After reading the minutes of the previous ses- almost universal belief that a three per cent, loan sion, the court was cleared for deliberation on | would be quickly taken up, and a general readiness to accept three per cent, from investment in

"How would three per cent. compare with the income that can be derived from other invest-

ments which are considered good?" "Most of the really first-class well-known investment securities are now selling at prices at which, aftermaking allowance for the taxation to which they are subjected, pay but little, if anything, over been taken at even a lower rate than this. I struction, maintenance, and operation of the rail-have just received a telegram from New York informing me that the city authorities have desavings banks as personal property, and that they per cent., and yet such mortgages, when offered on talists from New England say that the local taxes | scattering, 170. are so heavy in many localities that an untaxable three per cent, bond of the Government would be hailed as a boon by New England investors, and would be considered fully equivalent to taxable

investments paying from five to six per cent." "The fact that British consols sell below par was frequently quoted during the discussion of the bill in the House as an argument against a three per cent. bond. What reason is there to believe that the United States could sell and maintain at par a bond bearing that rate of interest, when the British

Government cannot do so?" "It is a fact not generally known, perhaps, in be acted upon in the order of their filing. This de- this country that the income from British consols cision grew out of the application by Braun & Co., of | is taxed at the rate of sixpence in the pound, which Baltimore, to register the picture of a bull as a trade- leaves the net income derived from them only two and treasurer. Among the witnesses named is and ninety-two hundredths per cent. It should opposed by Blackwell & Co., of Durham, N.C., who also be noticed in this connection that there is nothing in the contract between the British gov ernment and the holders of its consols to prevent ter the "bull," upon which Blackwell & Co. ap- tent that the necessities of the government may dictate. Beside this, United States bonds are much ent Office had jurisdiction, and sustained the decis- more widely known and distributed throughout all commercial countries than British consols, which are limited almost exclusively to the people

of Great Britain." "Hasn't public sentiment grown recently in favor of three per cents?" "Yes; the same telegram to which I have before

referred informs me that many who have been previously doubtful about the success of a three per cent, funding loan are now expressing themselves to the effect that the question of the ability of the Government to negotiate such a loan at par is fully settled in their minds."

"Would the national banks, in your opinion,

generally continue their circulation on bonds from which they would realize but three per cent.?" "As to that, it is natural that the national banks should desire to derive as much income from the bonds deposited to secure their circulation as possible; and while in a few cases here and there they may threaten to retire their circulation if a just pride in the illustrious career of the most three per cent, funding bill is passed, I have no distinguished citizen of this State, General Ulysses idea that they would do so to any considerable extent. The Comptroller of the Currency showed in his interview with the Finance Committee that there is a profit of one and twenty-nine onehundredths per cent, to a national bank in issuing circulation, even on a three per cent. bond at par, supposing the average rate of have been by all Nations and in all days accorded interest at which the bank could loan its money to a special recognition by the national authority be five per cent. I do not believe that any considerable number of national banks would surrender their circulation so long as it would pay any profit at all, however small. In view of the convenience of circulation to the banks themselves and to their customers in the transaction of business, I do not believe they would surrender it even if it paid no profit at all, so long as it could be maintained without actual loss. In many sections of the country if the existing banks should deeling to issue circulation new banks would be organized by the citizens for that purpose, and the popularity of such new banks on that account would attract to them the principal part of the

business in the communities in which they were located." "Does not your firm occupy a rather novel posi tion on this question? The general impression

seems to be that bankers are opposed to a three "This is a mistake. Nearly all the prominent private banking-houses in the city of New York, so far as I know their views, concur in the opinion that a three per cent, funding loan can be readily negotiated at par by the Government, and that Congress ought not to authorize any new loan

bearing a higher rate." "You think, then, that it would be folly for the Government to pay three and a half per cent. when it could as readily sell its bonds at three per

proposed is entirely unnecessary to secure the success of the loan. It would amount to from thirty morning, with her paddle-boxes eneased in ice to forty millions of dollars, according to the average time for which the bonds should remain out,

and this would be virtually thrown away." "How long a time do you think it would be order to make it sell?"

"I think that, with the growing demand for the for examination before retiring board. Profe-sor safe and convenient form of investment Governbonds afford any three per cent, bond which Congress may authorize will be readily taken at par. It would appear more desirable in the eyes of many investors if the option of redemption was put final action on the funding bill to-day. Indications on the funding bill to-day. Indications point to an agreement upon a five-twenty three and a half per cent. bond.

It went on to show, from the judgment of as discharged Captain John H. Roberts, Eighth discharged Captain John H. Roberts and Eighth discharged ter afford to lengthen this period than to pay the half per cent. additional interest. With the rate of interest at three per cent, the option of redemption would be of comparatively little consequence to the Government. On the other hand, the short onthe designation of the garrison in this city as "Artillery troops, Washington Arsenal, D. C.," be discontinued, and that that post be hereafter known
as "United States barracks, Washington, D. C."
the Government. On the other hand, the short option would be of comparatively little disadvantage
or objection to investors, as the three per cent.
bonds would be likely in any event to be the last Information has been received at the War De- retired, since it would be more to the advantage of partment announcing the death of Lieutenant- the Government to invest its surplus revenue in Colonel Franklin E. Hunt at his residence at Fort its four and a half and four per cent bonds so long as these could be bought in the market at prices at which they would yield anything over three per cent, for the remaining time they had to run, rather than to call in the three per cents. think, therefore, that neither the Government nor the investor need attach so much importance to the time of the option when the rate of interest on the bond is reduced to three per cent., as many

"Does your partner, Mr. Fiske, hald the same

under Mr. Fiske's personal supervision, I think the ! solidating.

contact which he has thus had with the class of investors who buy Government bonds has afforded him an opportunity for torming a correct judgment on the subject which is equalled by that of few men in the United States. He has no doubt whatever of the ability of the Government to negotiate

a three per cent. funding loan at par." A Busy Day With the General.

Yesterday morning, from eight until eleven o'clock, General Grant was constantly engaged in receiving callers. At eleven o'clock he attended the meeting of the Peabody trustees, where he remained until after four p. m. Again, from five until six o'clock, his time was completely taken up by visitors, among whom were the Japanese Minister and a number of other distinguished gentlemen. During the afternoon, however, the General managed to get time to call on his old friend General Hunter, whom he was very anxious to see. At seven p. m. he dined with General Beale, the following guests being present: Senator Conkling, General Logan, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and ex-Secretary of the Senate Gorham.

Mrs. Grant received calls up to two o'clock, when she visited the Capitol, and was present in the Senate chamber, accompanied by Mrs. Beale and daughter. A number of her friends also called after her return to General Beale's. General Grant will leave for New York on the

expectedly called back to that city to attend a meeting of the board of directors of the World's Fair, which takes place this evening. Converse on Franking Abuse.

limited express this morning, he having been un-

Representative Converse's special committee inestigating the abuse of the franking privilege will be ready some time next week to submit a report to the House. When asked by a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday

if any startling developments had been made during the session of the committee, Mr. Converse "I think the planetary observations of the Re-PUBLICAN will have more of a tendency to disturb the equanimity of the people than will our report

on the subject of the abuse of the franking Then the work of your committee has gone for lought," observed the REPUBLICAN man. "No, not exactly," said the Ohio statesman, with

Major Charles R. Suter, United States engineer in charge of the improvement of the Missouri River, writes a letter to Captain Eads from St. Louis, in which he says: I have watched with much interest the develop-

a sardonic grin from his gold-rimmed peepers.

Expert Testimony for the Ship Railway.

ment of your plan for the construction of a ship railway across the Isthmus. The project has great and obvious advantages to recommend it, and from an engineering point of view it is, in my opinion, perfectly practicable. The various operations contemplated are con-stantly being performed, on a small scale at least, they are subjected, pay but little, if anything, over three per cent. Money can be obtained in large amounts on bond and mortgage on New York city property at five per cent., and mortgages have the scale that you propose could, I think, be readily met by suitable mechanical devices. The con-

Forty-sixth Congress, Ray, (Republican), 10,958;

Canvassing the Vote.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3.-The Governor and coun-

cil met to-day and canvassed the vote for con-

gressional Representative in the third district at

Another Candidate. HARRISONBURG, VA., Feb. 3.-A delegation headed by ex-United States Senator John F. Lewis

to secure this appointment. The Tennessee Legislature Adjourns. NASHVILLE, Feb. 3,-The-Legislature to-day took recess of ten days. Before adjourning it appointed a committee to sit during the recess to inrestigate the charges of bribery and corruption against members in the elections of comptroller

Congressman L. C. Houk, Wisconsin to be Redistricted. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.-Plans are being perfected for the redistricting of Wisconsin. The plan

is certain to be adopted by the Legislature. It will give the Republicans seven out of eight Congress-

TO RETIRE GRANT.

Resolutions Adopted on the Subject By the Legislature of Illinois. SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 3.-The resolutions favoring the bill for the retirement of General Grant, introduced in the house last Tuesday, were taken up this morning. Both Republicans and Democrats had held caucuses concerning them, the former determining to adopt and the latter to oppose them. The Democrats accordingly to-day first moved to table the resolutions, and then to refer them, and both motions were defeated by a strictly party vote. The Republicans then ordered the

were absent, and some Democrats declined to vote. Keyser, esq., of Baltimore, and Hon. R. T. Mer-The resolutions are as follows: S. Grant, and regard with pleasure the meed o nor and admiration which has been bestowed upon him throughout the civilized world; and "Whereas his civil and military services have conspicuously tended to add to the lustre and re-nown of this Nation, and will illume the pages of

previous question, and the resolutions were finally

· Whereas services so marked and distinguished "Resolved by the house of representatives (the Senate accurring therein, in behalf of the State of Illinois), That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use all honorable means to secure the passage of a suitable law for the retirement of Ulysses S. Grant, with the

rank of general, and we commend the action of our Senators and Representatives who have favored the passage of such a law; "Resolved. That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in

The Delaware Bay Frozen Over. DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Feb. 3.-The storm of Tuesday night and Wednesday was very severe here, and to-day our harbor and the bay are covered with ice as far as the eye can reach. Vast bodies of field-ice from up the bay were driven over to this beach by the gale, piled up along the shore, and the steady accumulation, cemented by the slush and intense cold, has completely blocked the shipping lying here. The memorable winter in 1856-57 seems likely to be repeated. In that winter the ice was unchanged by ebb or flood for quite a long period, and traffic was carried on over the ice to relieve the crews of vessels. To-night the weather is clear, thermometer 50 above zero.

Ice-boat No. 3 is here, as are also a number of powerful tugs, but they are comparatively helpless.

Ice in Long Island Sound. NORWICH, CONN., Feb. 3.-The navigation of the Sound is almost at a stand-still on account of the ice. The steamer City of Boston, which left New "Decidedly. The additional one-half per cent. York Wednesday afternoon, did not arrive at her wharf in New London until eleven o'clock this and icicles depending from her guards. At one time vesterday twenty-seven steamers one time vesterday twenty-seven steamers were reported entangled in the ice. In conse-quence of the detays caused by the ice the Nor-"How long a time do you think it would be wich line refused to receive passengers to night, necessary to make a three per cent, bond to run in and only take such freight as had been left previously. Neither of the Norwich and Worcester steamboat trains down will run, and the up trains are to run whenever the boat arrives at New Lon-

> people imagined it to be a heavy blow on the roofs of their houses, the report being so loud as to awaken them. The thermometer at the time stood at 22° below zero, and the temperature was the

Another Winter Earthquake.

MONTGOMERY, N. Y., Feb. 3.-In this locality

Scoundrels Hauged. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3 .- A special to the Democrat from Little Rock says: Yesterday three men attempted to rape Miss Georgiana Hamblet, a highlyaccomplished young lady who lives in Augusta. The men were caught and put in jail. Last night a mob of about twenty persons broke into the jail, took out the prisoners, took them across the river, hanged them, and threw their bodies into the

Sitting Bull.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.-Sitting Bull's capture is now

only a question of time. The Canadians will give

him notice to leave as soon as he enters British territory, in which event the belief is entertained here that a movement of the troops now in the field might result in his capture vi et armis.

Jay Gould's Victory. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-Judge Barrett has denied the injunction asked for by Rufus Hatch, restraining the Western Union, American Union, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies from con-

PERSONAL MENTION.

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Who Were Thers - Senator Pendleton's Pleasant Party-Other Social Gatherings-Invitations for Coming Dinners-Wine at the White House.

The state dinner at the Executive Mansion last vening, which was that one in the annual series called by way of distinction the congressional dinner, embraced the following persons in the order in which they were paired: The President and Mrs. Randall; the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Mrs. Hayes; the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Walter A. Wood: Representative Morse and Miss Schurz; Senator Beck and Mrs. Beldwin; Senator Baldwin and Mrs. Starin; Senator Blair and Mrs. Tyler; Senator Anthony and Mrs. Blair; Senator Burnside and Mrs. Bingham; Senator Sharon and Mrs. Andrews; Representative Wood and Miss Cook; Representative Converse and Mrs. Morse; Representative Tyler and Mrs. Hatch; Representative Hatch and Mrs. McKell; Representative Starin and Mrs. Welch; Mr. E. F. Audrews and Miss Harlan; Representative Bingham, Mr. Breats, and General McCook.

It is not alone in Washington, but in other leading cities, that dinners have this season largely engrossed fashionable activity in comparison with evening parties. Here they are numerous and elegant. Scarcely half of the most interesting of them find their way into print, for the reason that, having a political significance, they are often kept quiet for days afterward, till they accidentally leak out. In the approaching change of administration the groupings that occur at these semipolitical dinners are most interesting to watch, They are hard to get information of, but when found are a bonne bouchs to the reporter. Dinners of mere courtesy and ceremony have a different interest, a pleasant phase of which is the overleaping of party ties in the selection of guests-reminding one of General Garfield's remark on accepting the nomination at Columbus to suceed Senator Thurman, and in direct reference to his friendship for the latter, "There are no flowers of sweeter fragrance than those that grow over the

wall of party polities." Senator Pendleton last Saturday gave a pleasintly-remembered dinner to his associates on the select committee to provide that the principal officer of each of the Executive Departments may occupy a seat on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives," Senator Conkling, being out of the city, was not of the number; the gentlemen present, besides the host, were Senators Voorhees, Bayard, Butler, Farley, Allison, Blaine, Ingalls, and

A dinner of twelve courses, said to have been of special elegance, was given a few days since by Representative Washburn to associates in Congress, among them Mr. Hiscock, Mr. Aldrich of

Illinois, and Mr. Norcross. Invitations to four dinners, where ladies are included, are out for Saturday of this week, and three more for Monday. One of these is by Secretary Schurz and one by the Japanese Minister and Madame Yoshida.

Apropos of the interest awakened by the New

Wednesday on the wine question under the good improved property, are eagerly taken up. The Hosley (Democrat), 5,849; scattering, 172. For next administration, it may be well to state same telegram informs me that prominent capi- Forty-seventh Congress, Ray 10,963; Hosley, 5,845; the fact that, unless Mrs. Garfield shall change her mind from what it was at the time of her last visit here (and she is not a woman liable to be easily swayed from a purpose), there will be no interference with the presidential prerogative and has gone to Mentor, Ohio, to urge the appointment | custom of offering wine to guests at his formal dinof S. M. Yost, of Staunton Valley, Va., to the place ners. That Mrs. Garfield is conscientious in of Postmaster-General in President Garfield's Cabi- this no one can doubt who knows her; net. Strenuous and persistent efforts are making and if the total abstinence ladies bewaft her noninterference, it must not be done pharisaically, nor must the likeness of Mrs. Hayes' pleasant countenance be introduced into the White House in the light of a stern exemplar in the path of duty. Mrs. Hayes would scarcely like to be made a party to such proceeding. The solicitude of any mother of boys in a matter relating to a possible temptation in that direction is not only pardon able but laudable, and in so far as Mrs. Hayes' example may have strengthened mothers and wives to guard the tempted ones nearest them we can all be glad; but it is not a precedent that can "stand wear and tear" at the White House, is proposed by Henry C. Paine, of Milwaukee and partly because it involves the grave question, "Do the American people elect a man or a woman to rule over the Executive Mansion?" The social observances there are matters of national and international moment. They are distinct from the ordlnary domestic relation, which is the "woman's kingdom." Mrs. Garfield has anchored herself to an eminently safe principle in being content to remain secondary in her new sphere. And she is entitled to the fairest and most generous interpretation of her motives, which have a deep underlying propriety. She will be understood and approved in Washington in this course, whatever extremists

may say elsewhere. At Wormley's last night Senator Davis of West Virginia entertained the following guests at dinner; Senators Wallace, Allison, Davis of Illinois, Blaine, Saulsbury, Barnum, McPherson, Windom, Pendleton, and Bayard, Governor Hamilton of adopted by a vote of 80 to 54. Two Republicans | Maryland, Hon. S. B. Elkins of New York, William

THE CAPITOL KIDNAPPER

Negotiating for Tom Cats as a Motive Power-An Interview. Reavis is around again, and the guard about the Capitol has been doubled to prevent him from running away with the building some dark night. It has been years since Reavis lifted up his voice in Washington, and our citizens have slumbered in peaceful security, never dreaming that a day would come when the National Capital will be relocated, perhaps, for convenience sake in Ohio. Reavis came to town yesterday and

scratched his name on the register of the Metro-

A REPUBLICAN reporter called in the afternoon

and found the Capital mover sitting in his room, with hischair cocked back, blinking at the reddening coals in the grate as, indulged in reveries, in which capitols, department building, and executive mansions sprung up all along the Mississippi

Reavis is a short, thick-set man, with a game foot, and a head like a bold bison of the prairies, covered with a matted shock of reddish hair, and wearing a beard of the same color. "It's d-d cold weather," remarked the "mover," when the reporter had introduced himself. THE REPUBLICAN murmured that if such weather ontinued it would be in favor of moving the Cap-

itol to some warmer climate. Just then one of those venerable African misnomers, the bell-boys, appeared at the door and announced to the mover" that Mrs. General Gaines, the lady who claims a large part of St. Louis, and is therefore, it is presumed, interested in having the Capital toted" out there, desired to see him. "She's an old crony of mine," observed Mr. Reavis, excusing himself. When Mr. Reavis returned the reporter asked him to explain his scheme. "To

move the Capitol," replied Mr. Reavis, enthusias-

tically; "the West is riled. It stands on end and

howls for the Capitol. Missouri wants it, and will

furnish the mules to drag the building, rotunds.

and all, to the banks of the rolling Mississippi."

"How are you going to get it out there." inuired the incredulous reporter. 'That's easy enough in this age of science, hydraulic presses, and dynamite. I originally contemplated transporting it by mule teams, headed by a brass band. Since then my ideas have expanded. Mules are useful, but not ornamental. I expended in one night by the average tom cat in scrambling over fences and scratching early yesterday morning there was a second shock, around roofs is equal to a pressure of ten pounds which appeared more like a heavy report. Many on a square foot. My engineer estimates that it will require 400,000,000 tom eats to pull the Capitol. We are now secretly engaged in securing them. We don't want tabbies, for they would exerte a panie same as a week ago, when the other shock was | in our monastery. We are offering a quarter a head for tom cats that will pass the repr ite obysical examination. When we have secured enough, they will be hitched to the Capitol, and be lured on towards the settine sun by a feline syren-a love-sick table,-whom we will have always a few yards in advance of the

> big wooden horse." "Grand," elaculated the reporter, completely lost in enthusiasm, as he stole away from the modern Archimedes, who is to move the Capitol by tom-cat power. This morning Mr. Reavis will take a Turkish

bath, and in the evening regale himself with a

sandwich made of a boiled ham and two loaves of

procession. Ain't that a grand idea? Nothing like

it since the Greeks fooled the Trojans with that

bread. By the way, has Mr. Reavis been taken over the river this trip to see the monument un-Chronic Earthquakes.

AGRAM, Feb. 3 .- Another violent shock of earth quaks has occurred here, causing a renewal of the